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The following pleurocarpous species were received: ***Amblystegium floridanum*** and ***irriguum***, ***Entodon Drummondii***, ***Campylium chrysophyllum*** mixed with ***Haplocladium microphyllum***, ***Neckera Jamaicensis*** (Gmel.) E. G. B. (*N. undulata Hedw.*), ***Rhizogonium spiniforme***, ***Rhynchostegium serrulatum*** and ***Clasmatodon parvulus***. The rarer species are ***Cyclodictyon varians*** (Sull.) Broth., from "muddy places in Hammock"; ***Callicostella scabrida*** (Hook.) Jaeger. (*Hookeria Cruceana* Duby.); *Ectropothecium caloosiense* (Aust.) Britt., and **Sematophyllum subpinnatum** (Brid.) E. G. B. or **Raphidostegium subpinnatum** (*R. Kegelianum*). This species is common in the West Indies, reaching its northern range in Florida.

An undescribed species of *Jagerinopsis* also occurs in Cuba, but so far has only been found sterile; I have called it *J. squarrosa* in reference to its spreading leaves, a character which it shares with other species of the genus.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BRYOPHYTES FROM CAPE BRETON[1]

George E. Nichols

Two years ago the writer published an account of the bryophytes of Nova Scotia, with special reference to Cape Breton Island.[2] Since then, two more summers have been occupied in the botanical exploration of northern Cape Breton, and in this connection thirteen bryophytes heretofore unrecorded from there have been collected.[3] A list of these is given below. Except where otherwise indicated the various species apparently are unknown from the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

1. Lophocolea minor Nees. French River *1834*.
2. Scapania curta (Mart.) Dumort. Aspy Bay *2024*.
3. Anthoceros levis L. Middle River *2015*.
4. Sphagnum capillaceum (Weiss) Schrank. Mt. Smoky *1763*. This has also been recently collected near Annapolis, Nova Scotia, by Professor J. B. Porter. The var. *tenellum* (Schimp.) A. L. Andrews was reported in the previous paper.
5. Sphagnum Dusenii C. Jens. Ingonish Barrens *2001*.
6. Swartzia inclinata Ehrh. Aspy Bay *2014*.
7. Tortula mucronifolia Schwaegr. Aspy Bay *2008*. Recorded also from Nova Scotia (Macoun).
8. Tortula ruralis (L.) Ehrh. Aspy Bay *1807*.
9. Bryum fallax Milde. Barrasois *1806*.
10. Bryum inclinatum (Sw.) Br & Sch. Aspy Bay *2012*; Cape North *1805*. Recorded also from Nova Scotia (Macoun).
11. Calliergon giganteum Schimp. French River *1815*; Aspy Bay *1837*.

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[1] Contribution from the Osborn Botanical Laboratory.

[2] Bryologist **19**: 38–47. 1916.

[3] To the species recorded in this paper may be added *Jungermannia lanceolata*, *Ulota phyllantha*, and *Encalypta contorta*, not previously collected by the writer though listed by Macoun.

12. BUXBAUMIA APHYLLA L. Barrasois *1820*.
13. POLYTRICHUM PILIFERUM Schreb. Wreck Cove *1816*. Recorded also from Nova Scotia (Macoun).

These additions bring the number of species of bryophytes recorded as having been collected in Cape Breton up to 361: 96 liverworts and 265 mosses. The bryophyte flora of the province of Nova Scotia as a whole is now known to include 408 species: 105 liverworts and 303 mosses. The writer is indebted to Dr. A. W. Evans, Dr. A. L. Andrews, and Mrs. E. G. Britton for assistance in determining various species.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

LICHENS OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

STEWART H. BURNHAM

Two lists of lichens are enumerated below. Bash Bish Falls in the southwestern part of Berkshire county, near Copake Iron Works, N. Y., was visited the afternoons of Aug. 1, 1908, and July 3, 1909. No special attention was given to collecting lichens; however, this wild rocky gorge supports rather a rich lichen flora as well as many fine mosses.

Mt. Greylock, in northern Berkshire county, was visited on the following dates: July 4–5, 1908; May 29–31, and Oct. 9–10, 1909; and May 28–30, 1910. It is the highest land in the state of Massachusetts, 3505 feet above the level of the sea. The open rocky summit is fringed with forests of balsam fir, *Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.; yellow birch, *Betula lutea* Mx. f.; and small trees of mountain ash, *Sorbus americana* Marsh. The trunks of these trees, old decaying wood, and the earth in sheltered situations, is the habitat of a rich and noticeable lichen flora.

A few of the lichens have been determined by Dr. L. W. Riddle, of Wellesley College, and some by Mr. G. K. Merrill, of Rockland, Maine.

BASH BISH FALLS LICHENS

Alectoria chalybeiformis (L.) S. F. Gray.
Buellia petraea (Flot., Koerb.) Tuck. Rocks; determined by Mr. Merrill.
Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad.
C. *furcata racemosa* (Hoffm.) Flk.
C. *papillaria* (Ehrh.) Hoffm. Prospect Rock.
C. *rangiferina* (L.) Weber.
C. *uncialis* (L.) Fr. A variety of this composite species.
Leptogium tremelloides (L. f.) S. F. Gray. Determined by Mr. Merrill.
Parmelia caperata (L.) Ach.
P. *crinita pilosella* (Hue) Merrill.
P. *perlata* (L.) Ach. Prospect Rock and elsewhere.
P. *rudecta* Ach. (*Parmelia Borreri rudecta* (Ach.) Tuck.)